

REMARKS

The Office action mailed on 23 February 2005 (Paper No. 20010705) has been carefully considered.

The specification is being amended to correct minor errors and improve form. Claims 9 and 17 without prejudice or disclaimer, and claims 1, 3 thru 8, 10 thru 16 and 18 thru 24 are being amended. Thus, claims 1 thru 8, 10 thru 16 and 18 thru 24 are pending in the application.

It should be noted that, although the Examiner acknowledged the filing and receipt of the priority documents submitted under 35 U.S.C. §119 in paragraph 2 on page 2 of the Office action, such acknowledgment is absent from the PTOL-326 form attached to the Office action (Paper No. 20010705). Therefore, Applicant respectfully requests that the Examiner indicate his acknowledgment of the filing and receipt of all of the certified copies of the priority documents in this application under the "Priority under 35 U.S.C. §119" section on PTOL-326 form in the next Office correspondence.

The Examiner objected to the specification for the reasons set forth in paragraph 3 of the Office action. It is believed that the Examiner is referring to paragraph [0031] of the specification. In that regard, that paragraph is being amended in accordance with comments set forth by the Examiner in paragraph 3 of the Office action. Accordingly, the

objection to the disclosure set forth in paragraph 3 of the Office action should no longer apply.

In paragraph 4 of the Office action, the Examiner objected to claims 7 and 12 for informalities. With respect to claim 7, the Examiner is correct insofar as the dependency of claim is concerned, and claim 7 is being amended accordingly. With respect to claim 12, the Examiner is correct and the redundancy is being eliminated by amendment of claim 12. Accordingly, the objections to claims 7 and 12 should no longer apply.

In paragraph 5 of the Office action, the Examiner rejected claims 14, 16 and 19 thru 22 under 35 U.S.C. §112 (second paragraph) for alleged indefiniteness. With respect to the objection to claim 14 for lack of antecedent basis for the recitation of “said first language information data”, preceding independent claim 8 is being amended to recite “first language information data”, thereby providing the antecedent basis. With respect to claim 16, the recitation of “input terminal” is being replaced by the recitation of “input section”, and that element corresponds to key inputting section 12 appearing in Figure 2 of the present application. Finally, with respect to the recitation of “said first language” in claims 19 thru 22, preceding independent claim 16 is being amended to recite “a first language” (*see* claim 16, line 5, as amended), thereby providing antecedent basis for the further recitation in the dependent claims. As a result of the above, it is submitted that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. §112 (second paragraph) no longer applies, and should be

withdrawn.

In paragraph 6 of the Office action, the Examiner rejected claims 1 thru 9 and 16 thru 24 under 35 U.S.C. §103 for alleged unpatentability over Menez *et al.*, U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0083453 in view of Hetherington *et al.*, U.S. Patent No. 6,469,713. In paragraph 7 of the Office action, the Examiner rejected claims 10 thru 14 under 35 U.S.C. §103 for alleged unpatentability over Menez *et al.* '453 in view of Hetherington *et al.* '713, and further in view of Cheng, U.S. Patent No. 5,986,638. In paragraph 8 of the Office action, the Examiner rejected claim 15 under 35 U.S.C. §103 for alleged unpatentability over Cheng '638 in view of Hetherington *et al.* '713, and further in view of "well known prior art (MPEP 2144.03)". For the reasons stated below, it is submitted that the invention recited in the claims, as now amended, is distinguishable from the prior art cited by the Examiner so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

The present invention relates to a computer system in which the on-screen display (OSD) language of the display apparatus is automatically made to conform to the operating system (OS) language. In the conventional art, the OS language and the OSD language may be respectively changed, but the prior art does not disclose or suggest an arrangement or method wherein the OSD language is made to conform to the OS language.

In Menez *et al.* '453, the OS language and the audio language are changed by a single on-screen selection.

In the Hetherington *et al.* '713, if the host gives information regarding language to a remote subscriber, a computer system accommodates the information and changes the OS language. The reference mentions change of the language information based on the information transmitted from an external source, but does not disclose or suggest that the OSD language is brought into conformity with the OS language.

Furthermore, "first language information data" pointed out by the Examiner means the OS language, and so it is different from the input signal of a remote controller mentioned in Menez *et al.* '453. Although the user interface language of Hetherington *et al.* '713 may comprise the OS language, it is not obvious to combine Menez *et al.* '453 with Hetherington *et al.* '713.

The inventive feature, whereby the OSD is set to be displayed by means of a language in accordance with the OS language, is very different from the prior art in which the OS language is changed to enable the host to communicate. Thus, the prior art does not achieve the object, effectiveness and advantageous results of the invention.

Independent claim 1 is being amended to improve its form and to add recitation (in

the last paragraph) of the advantage achieved by the invention. It is submitted that the invention recited in amended independent claim 1 is distinguishable from the prior art cited by the Examiner so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

In paragraph 6 of the Office action, the Examiner argued that the microprocessor 415 of Menez *et al.* '453 "inherently includes a corresponding software model (section) for implementing the generating OSD functionality" (quoting from the fourth paragraph on page 4 of the Office action). Furthermore, the Examiner stated that "a user can select the language in 'on-screen display', which inherently includes storing multiple languages in a storage for user selection" (quoting from the fifth paragraph on page 4 of the Office action). It is submitted that these statements of "inherency" by the Examiner are not supported by specific reference to the cited references or any other prior references. Thus, the statements constitute the expression of mere opinion on the part of the Examiner, and cannot provide a proper basis for rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

On page 6 of the Office action, with respect to dependent claim 4, the Examiner cited paragraphs 13-14 of Menez *et al.* '453 as disclosing "factory default language, generally US English" and also cited a statement to the effect that "a user could modify the default language" (citations being to paragraphs 13-14 of Menez *et al.* '453). The Examiner argued that this "suggests that if no selection or no way to select, the system will uses [*sic*] the default language, which reads on the claim" (quoting from the second

paragraph on page 6 of the Office action).

It is respectfully submitted that a review of paragraphs 13-14 of Menez *et al.* '453 fails to reveal any language which contains the suggestion set forth by the Examiner in the second paragraph on page 6 of the Office action. That is to say, just because the patent makes reference to a "factory default" language, stating that this will generally be U.S.-English, and just because the paragraph cited by the Examiner refers to the possibility that a user could modify the default language, this does not amount to a disclosure of the feature, recited in claim 4, "wherein said OSD control section controls said OSD generating section to display said OSD by means of one of said second languages when said first language is not one of said second languages stored in said memory" (quoting from claim 4). Specifically, if one assumes that the "factory default" language cited in paragraph 13 of Menez *et al.* '453 corresponds to the recited "first language", there is no disclosure or suggestion in the patent, or in any other reference, of the feature recited in claim 4, whereby an OSD generating section displays the OSD by means of one of the "second languages" (not set forth in Menez *et al.* '453) when the first language (presumably, "factory default" language) is not one of the second languages stored in a memory.

Independent claim 6 is being amended to improve its form and add (in the last paragraph) recitation of the advantage achieved by the invention. Therefore, for the same

reasons set forth above relative to independent claim 1, the inventive method as recited in independent claim 6, as now amended, is distinguishable from the prior art cited by the Examiner so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

Independent claim 8 is being amended to incorporate the recitation from dependent claim 9, which is being canceled. Thus, independent claim 8 now recites a display device coupled to the computer body for receiving the video signal data and the first language information data, the display device displaying an OSD in accordance with the first language information data (as previously recited in dependent claim 9). Thus, for the same reasons set forth above relative to independent claims 1 and 6, the invention recited in claim 8 is distinguishable from the prior art so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §102 or §103.

In rejecting dependent claim 15, in paragraph 8 of the Office action, the Examiner admitted that the combination of Menez *et al.* '453 and Hetherington *et al.* '713 did not disclose "said display device comprising a first key activating said OSD and a second key setting said display device" for the OSD features (quoting from the last paragraph on page 13 of the Office action). However, the Examiner cited "official notice", stating that the official notice "is taken that the feature of using keys of a display device for setting OSD is well known in the art" (again, quoting from the last paragraph on page 13 of the Office action). However, the Examiner did not cite any evidence, in the form of prior

patents or publications, in support of this taking of “official notice”. Accordingly, the statement by the Examiner must constitute an expression of a mere opinion on the part of the Examiner, and that cannot provide a proper basis for a rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

For the latter reasons, it is submitted that the invention, as recited in independent claim 8 and in dependent claim 15, is distinguishable from the prior art cited by the Examiner so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

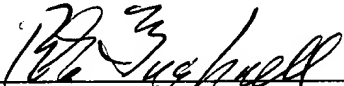
Finally, independent claim 16 is being amended to incorporate the recitation from dependent claim 17, which is being canceled. Accordingly, independent claim 16 now recites the display device displaying said OSD in the first language in response to the first language information data, whereby said language used in said OSD is automatically made to conform with said first language used in said operating system.

Therefore, for the same reasons as stated above relative to independent claims 1, 6 and 8, the invention recited in independent claim 16 is distinguishable from the prior art cited by the Examiner so as to preclude rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103.

In view of the above, it is submitted that the claims of this application are in condition for allowance, and early issuance thereof is solicited. Should any questions remain unresolved, the Examiner is requested to telephone Applicant's attorney.

No fee is incurred by this Amendment.

Respectfully submitted,


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Folio: P56497
Date: 5/23/05
I.D.: REB/JGS